UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/C.3/52/L.21
28 October 1997

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Fifty-second session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 105

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia:
draft resolution

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling:

(a) General Assembly resolution 843 (IX) of 17 December 1954, Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/24 of 21 July 1997, Commission on Human Rights decision 1997/108,[1] and Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolutions 1983/1, 1995/20, 1996/19 and 1997/L.15,

(b) The reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children and of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women,

[1] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 3 (E/1997/23), chap. II, sect. B.

(c) The reports of the seminars on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children in Burkina Faso in 1991 and Sri Lanka in 1994, and the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children,[2]

(d) The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[3] which proclaim, inter alia, that gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and which stresses the importance of working towards the eradication of any conflicts which may arise between the rights of women and the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices,

(e) The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[4] which calls upon Governments and communities to urgently take steps to stop the practice of female genital mutilation and to protect women and girls from all such similar dangerous practices,

(f) The Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action,[6] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, which, inter alia, calls upon Governments to enact and enforce legislation against the perpetrators of practices and acts of violence against women, such as female genital mutilation, female infanticide, prenatal sex selection and dowry-related violence, and to give vigorous support to the efforts of non-governmental and community organizations to eliminate such practices,

(g) The commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

(h) Article 5 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[7] which provides that States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority

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[2] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/10/Add.1 and Corr.1.

[3] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[4] See Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] See Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] Resolution 34/180, annex.

or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women, as reiterated in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

(i) General recommendation 14 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women[8] concerning female genital mutilation,

(j) Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[9] which provides that States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children,

(k) The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, in particular its resolution 8 on the elimination of violence against women,[10]

(l) The extensive work of the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices affecting the Health of Women and Girls,

Reaffirming that traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls constitute a definite form of violence against women and girls and a serious form of violation of their human rights, and expressing concern at the continuing large-scale existence of such practices,

1. Welcomes:

(a) The progress achieved by a number of Governments in their struggle against harmful traditional or customary practices; in particular, against female genital mutilation and encourages the Governments in question to continue and increase their efforts aimed at the eradication of these practices;

(b) The work carried out by the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children;

(c) The joint World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund statement on female genital mutilation, which expresses a common purpose in supporting the efforts of Governments and communities to promote and protect the health and development of women and children by promoting awareness of the problem and by educating the public, health workers and those who carry out the practice, on all its health consequences;

(d) The appointment of a Special Ambassador for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation for the United Nations Population Fund;

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[8] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38), para. 438.

[9] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[10] See A/CONF.169/16, chap. I.

(e) The efforts undertaken by the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and other United Nations bodies, programmes and organizations to raise awareness of this issue;

(f) The work carried out by non-governmental and community organizations in raising awareness of the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and other traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls;

(g) The fact that the Commission on the Status of Women will address the critical areas of concern "Violence against Women", "The girl child" and "Human rights of women" at its session in 1998 and "Women and health" at its session in 1999, and invites the Commission to address the issue of harmful traditional or customary practices during those sessions;

2. Emphasizes:

(a) The need for Governments to analyse, from a gender perspective, all policies and programmes, particularly those relating to poverty, health and violence against women, with a view to assessing their implications for women and men;

(b) The need for national legislation and/or measures prohibiting harmful traditional or customary practices as well as for their implementation, inter alia, through appropriate measures against those responsible;

(c) The need to improve women's position in society and their economic independence;

(d) The importance of education and information dissemination in raising awareness in all sectors of society of the serious consequences of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls and the responsibilities of Governments in this regard;

(e) The necessity of involving, among others, public opinion leaders, educators, religious leaders, medical practitioners, women's health and family planning organizations and the media in publicity campaigns, with a view to promoting a collective and individual awareness of the human rights of women and girls and of how harmful traditional or customary practices violate those rights;

(f) That information and education with regard to harmful traditional or customary practices should also be targeted at men and that they be encouraged to be responsive to such information and education;

(g) The importance of coordination between the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the relevant treaty bodies, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women and the Commission on the Status of Women, including through exchange of information, and encourages them, within their respective mandates, to continue

to pay attention to traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls;

(h) The need for financial and technical assistance for developing countries from United Nations funds and programmes, as well as from international and regional financial institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, so as to assist Governments in combating such practices;

3. Calls upon all States:

(a) To implement their international commitments in this field, inter alia, under the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[3] the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action,[6] the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[4] and the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children;[2]

(b) To ratify, if they have not yet done so, the relevant human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[7] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[9] and to respect and fully implement their obligations under the relevant human rights treaties to which they are parties, emphasizing the incompatibility between the continuation of these harmful traditional or customary practices and the obligations they have voluntarily undertaken through the ratification of such international human rights instruments;

(c) To include in their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to the Committee on the Rights of the Child specific information on measures taken to eliminate traditional or customary practices harmful to the health of women and girls;

(d) To intensify efforts to raise awareness of and to mobilize international and national public opinion concerning the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and other traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, in particular through education, information dissemination and training, in order to achieve the total elimination of these practices;

(e) To develop and implement national legislation and policies prohibiting traditional or customary practices harmful to the health of women and girls, particularly female genital mutilation;

(f) To support women's organizations at the national and local levels that are working for the elimination of female genital mutilation and other traditional or customary practices harmful to the health of women and girls;

(g) To cooperate closely with the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children and to submit information on such practices with a view to enabling her to assess progress achieved and obstacles encountered in applying the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children;

(h) To cooperate closely with relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as with relevant non-governmental and community organizations, in a joint effort to eradicate harmful traditional or customary practices affecting women and girls;

4. Decides:

(a) To invite the Commission on Human Rights to address this issue at its fifty-fourth session;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-fourth session, the outcome of the discussions in the Commission on the Status of Women on this issue, if necessary in the form of an oral report;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-second session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 103

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Kenya*: draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/61 of 12 December 1996 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[1] and further acknowledging the assistance rendered to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

1. Commends the Institute for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. Reiterates the need for strengthening the Institute's capacity to support a national mechanism for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries, in view of the contribution that the Institute can make to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

3. Urges the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

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* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] A/52/327.

4. Appeals to all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and in the elaboration and implementation of programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to enhance regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which could not be adequately dealt with by national action alone;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Marshall Islands, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Tunisia:
draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programmes of action annexed to the resolution,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including drug-related crimes, such as money-laundering, illicit arms trade and terrorist crimes, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in that respect,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities in order to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/63 of 12 December 1996;[1]

2. Reaffirms the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality, and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. Also reaffirms the priority of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the Programme by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandates, including follow-up action to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime[2] and to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;[3]

4. Reaffirms the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and stresses the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice;

5. Calls upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and encourages all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Trust Fund, also taking into account the

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[1] A/52/295.

[2] See A/49/748, annex, sect. IA.

[3] See A/CONF.169/16.

activities required for the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;

6. Calls upon all relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and other international, regional and national funding agencies, to support technical operational activities in this field and to include such activities in their programmes, utilizing the expertise of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in such activities and cooperating closely on relevant technical assistance projects and advisory missions;

7. Takes note with appreciation of the contributions of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to United Nations peacekeeping and special missions, as well as its contributions to the follow-up to those missions, inter alia, through advisory services, and encourages the Secretary-General, as a way of strengthening the rule of law, to recommend the inclusion of the re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems in peacekeeping operations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women;

9. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to improve the strategic management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resources mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to further strengthen its activities in that direction;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

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PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The girl child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/42 of 8 December 1995, 50/154 of 21 December 1995, 50/203 of 22 December 1995 and 51/76 of 12 December 1996,

Recalling also, the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women[1] the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social

[1] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Development,[2] held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[3] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights,[4] held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s of the World Summit for Children,[5] held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990, the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs[6] adopted at the World Conference on Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, from 5 to 9 March 1990, and the Declaration and Agenda for Action[7] of the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held at Stockholm from 27 to 31 August 1996,

Deeply concerned that girls, in particular adolescent girls, continue to be silent and invisible victims of violence, abuse and exploitation and that some legal systems do not address adequately the vulnerability of girls in the administration of justice,

Recalling that in 1998 the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be observed and the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development will be carried out and that the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session will review the implementation of the sections of the Platform for Action on the girl child and the human rights of women,

Welcomes the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, in accordance with section II of Assembly resolution 51/77 of 12 December 1996,

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[2] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[3] Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[5] See A/45/625, annex.

[6] Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990, Inter-Agency Commission (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank) for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990, appendices I and II.

[7] A/51/385, annex.

Stressing that discrimination of the girl child and neglect might initiate a lifelong downward spiral of deprivation and exclusion from the social mainstream,

Deeply concerned about discrimination against the girl child and the violation of the rights of the girl child, which often result in less access for girls to education, nutrition, physical and mental health care and to girls enjoying fewer rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood and adolescence than boys and often being subjected to various forms of cultural, social, sexual and economic exploitation and to violence and harmful practices such as incest, early marriage, female infanticide, prenatal sex selection and female genital mutilation,

Deeply concerned also that in situations of poverty, war and armed conflict, girl children are among the victims most affected and thus their potential for full development is limited,

Concerned that the girl child has become a victim of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and sexually transmitted diseases, which affects the quality of her life and leaves her open to further discrimination,

Reaffirming the equal rights of women and men as enshrined, inter alia, in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[8] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[9]

1. Stresses the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as guaranteed to her under all human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

2. Urges all States to take all necessary measures and to institute legal reforms to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action against violations of those rights and freedoms;

3. Also urges all States to enact and enforce legislation protecting girls from all forms of violence, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, female genital mutilation, incest, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, child prostitution and child pornography, and to develop age-appropriate safe and confidential programmes and medical, social and psychological support services to assist girls who are subjected to violence;

4. Calls upon all States and international and non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively:

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[8] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[9] Resolution 44/25, annex.

(a) To set goals and to develop and implement gender-sensitive strategies to address the rights and needs of children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to take into account the rights and particular needs of the girl child, especially in education, health and nutrition, and to eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against the girl child;

(b) To take measures to ensure the non-discrimination and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of the girl child with disabilities;

(c) To generate social support for the enforcement of laws on the minimum legal age for marriage, in particular by providing educational opportunities for girls;

(d) To give attention to the rights and needs of adolescent girls, which call for special action for their protection from sexual and economic exploitation and abuse, harmful traditional and cultural practices, teenage pregnancy and vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and for the development of life skills and self-esteem, reaffirming that the advancement and empowerment of women throughout the life cycle must begin with the girl child at all ages;

(e) To take measures to increase awareness of the potential of the girl child and to promote gender-sensitive socialization of boys and girls from early childhood, aimed at achieving gender equality, development and peace within the family and the community;

(f) To ensure the equal participation of girls and young women on the basis of non-discrimination and as partners with boys and young men in social, economic and political life and in the development of strategies and the implementation of action aimed at achieving gender equality, development and peace;

(g) To strengthen and reorient health education and health services, in particular primary health-care programmes, including sexual and reproductive health, and to design quality health programmes that meet the physical and mental needs of girls and attend to the needs of young expectant and nursing mothers;

5. Urges States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

6. Also urges States to eliminate all barriers so as to enable girls, without exception, to develop their full potential and skills through equal access to education and training;

7. Encourages States to consider ways and means to ensure the continuing education of married women, pregnant women and young mothers;

8. Urges States to take special measures for the protection of children, in particular to protect girls from rape and other forms of sexual abuse and gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict, paying special attention to refugee and displaced girls, in line with the recommendations of the expert appointed by the Secretary-General to study the impact of armed conflict on children;

9. Urges States parties to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to protect women and girls from all forms of violence, including domestic violence, sexual trafficking and child prostitution;

10. Urges States to implement measures to protect women and girls from all forms of violence, in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

11. Requests all States to implement, on an urgent basis, measures to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation, including measures in line with those outlined in the Declaration and Agenda for Action of the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;

12. Calls upon Governments, civil society, including the media, and non-governmental organizations to promote human rights education and the full respect for and enjoyment of the human rights of the girl child, inter alia, through the translation, production and dissemination of age-appropriate information materials on these rights to all sectors of society, and particularly to children;

13. Calls upon Governments to encourage efforts by civil society, non-governmental organizations including women's organizations, to establish community-based groups or local committees which could assist with the safety and welfare of children;

14. Request the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to ensure that all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the World Health Organization, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, take into account the rights and the particular needs of the girl child, especially in education, health and nutrition, and eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against the girl child in the implementation of the outcome of all recent global conferences, in particular the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001;[10]

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[10] E/1993/43, annex.

15. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, while considering, in accordance with the agreed conclusions 1996/1 of the Economic and Social Council,[11] its input to the Commission on the Status of Women on ensuring women's equal enjoyment of their human rights, in particular those relating to economic resources, to pay particular attention to all the human rights of the girl child;

16. Encourages the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among all human rights treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and requests that they regularly and systematically take a gender perspective into account in the implementation of their mandates, including information and qualitative analysis in their reports on violations of the human rights of women and the girl child;

17. Calls upon States and international and non-governmental organizations to mobilize all necessary resources, support and efforts to realize the goals, strategic objectives and actions set out in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women;

18. Calls upon all States, all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement commitments to goals and actions relating to the girl child and to report on initiatives and progress to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session, pursuant to the decision of the Commission to review the progress made in the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women relating to the girl child in 1998.

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[11] See A/51/3 (Part I), chap. III, sect. A; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 3.